Juvenile Delinquency -1928.

General.

Delinquency Among The White Youths, Highest

Report of United States Bureau of Education in Country Wide Survey Upsets Report that Race Boys and Girls are Worst Behaved

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12— Contrary to reports of the white press that deliquency among the boys and girls of the Race in the United States exceeds that among those of the white population, figures just released by the United State Bureau of Education show just the opposite.

Decline Among Negroes

"Of the total number of inmates," says the bureau, "72,803 are white and 11,514 colored. Since 1922 the number of inmates has increased 28.6 per cent., which is an increase of 0.2 per cent. for boys and 23.5 per cent for girls. White inmates have increased 31.4 per cent, and colored inmates have increased 25.7 per cent. Instruction was given to 61,740 inmates, or 74 per cent. of the total number in the institutions reporting this item.

84.317 In Institutions

The total inmates reported for 1926-27 in 158 schools for delinquents in this country is 84,317, of which 65,174 are boys and 19,14 are girls, according to the United States Bureau of Education. Reports were received from 158 of the 173 such institutions believed to exist.

The institutions are of a reformatory nature, and receive inmates committed by juvenile and other courts. The number of instructors for the year is 1,488,of which 582 are men. There were 4,677 assistants.

Only 0.5 Per Cent Illiterate

"The percentage of those inmates which are native-born of native parents, and of those which are native-born of foreign or mixed parents, are about the same as the percentages of corresponding groups in the five to twenty year class of the general population. Foreign-born inmates comprise about 6 per cent of the total number of inmates in institution reporting foriegn-born, while the foreign-born children comprise about 4 per cent of the whole number of children in the United States.

"Ninety-one schools reported both the number of inmates committed (24,350) and the number that could neither read nor write (2,271). This is 9.4 per cent. of those committed in these institutions. In 1920 among children 10 to 20 years of age in the United States, 2.7 per cent were illiterate. One hundred and thirty-nine institutions report both the number of inmates discharged (27,530) and the number discharged that could read and write (27,385). This would indicate that 145, or 0.5 per cent of those discharged from these institutions were illiterate.

Juvenile Delinquency-1928

Georgia

OFFENDERS

The increasing number of juvenile offenders is giving the knowing ones considerable concern. If more effective steps are not made to thwart it, the results will be appalling. In a way the authorities are trying to cope with it by adopting, in large cities, preventive methods, but even this is without the effect that should be realized.

With most of us, it is felt that the main place for preventative work is in the homes. This work is successfully carried on by a large per cent of the homes, but the other parents are the ones who are to be blamed in a large measure for the increased number of offenders. This can be easily ascertained by talking to the inmates of the Industrial Farm for boys, or with the juvenile officer. In his annual report to the mayor, Commissioner of Police Hogg states that there were 223 juvenile offenders during the year. Of this number 154 were our boys and girls, nearly twice as many as white boys and girls. The morning paper states that 54 white girls were offenders while there were only 16 colored girls. If true, this is at least encouraging. This number or even less, would be reflective upon us.

A decided effort should be made to have a decreased record among our juvenile offenders.

NEGRO PROBATION OFFICER NAMED BY ATLANTA JUDGE

Mrs. Mamie Hamilton Is First of Race To Be Given Position

Atlanta, June 1—The first colored probation officer in the history of Atlanta has just been appointed to work under Judge Garland Watkins of the Juvenile Court, through an appropriation made by the County Commissioners. Mrs. Mamie R. Hamilton, the recipient of the appointment, is a member of this year's graduating class of the Atlanta School of Social Work and a graduate of Atlanta University.

Mrs. Hamilton has not only an excellent cultural background and specialized training for social work, but also possesses personality, dignity, poise, force of character and other qualities which will reflect credit on the race.

COLORED WOMAN IS PROBATION OFFICER

ATLANTA, May 31—The first colored probation officer in the history of Atlanta has just been appointed to work under Judge Garland Watkins, of the juvenile court, through an appropriation made by the county commissioners. Mrs. Mamie R. Hamilton, the recipient of the appointment, is a member of this year's graduating class of the Atlanta School of Social Work and a graduate of Atlanta University.

ATLANTA

GEORGIA

MAY 27 1928

NAME NEGRO OFFICER.

Mamie R. Hamilton, negro, was appointed probation officer by Judge Garland Watkins, of the Juvenile Court, it was announced today. She is the first colored probation officer in the history of this city.

CONSTITUTION

ATLANTA, GA.

MAY 27 1928

FIRST PROBATION OFFICER NAMED TO AID NEGROES

The first colored probation officer in the history of Atlanta, was appointed a few days ago by Judge Garland Watkins, of the juvenile court, as the result of an appropriation by county commissioners for this purpose. Mamie R. Hamilton, the appointee, is a member of this year's graduating class of the Atlanta school of social work and also is a graduate of Atlanta universiay. She is said to be unusually well equipped for her task.

Police Arrest 4 Yr. Old Boy

Baby Prisoner is Kept in th Lock-up

AND HELD OVER NIGH

Mother of Boy Tries To Prevent His Arrest

A 4-year old colored boy was arrested late Saturday afternoon, charged with larceny of a toy wagon and locked up in the police station over night until released by the probation officer this morning.

This case was so unusual that the details were looked into and found to be so prejudiced and unjust that the public should know them.

On Monday this little chap took a wagon from a little white boy a few doors away. The wagon was recovered by the colored boy's mother. Wednesday morning the white boy's father returned to the city and was told what had happened. He talked with City Policeman Chas. Lee, who lives a few doors from the colored boy, and ordered the colored boy's arrest. The officer went for the four year old colored boy. His mother said that he was not in the house, and begged the officer not to arrest the boy and she would buy a new wagon for the white boy. The white boy's father said he did not want a new wagon, he wanted the boy arrested because this was the second time this had happened. The officer and the white boy's father began a search for the little colored chap. He was found playing on the sidewalk near his house, arrested by the officer of the law, charged with arceny, and held in the police station all night without proper care or food until released by the probation officer this morning.

To cap the climax, there are no names of witnesses on the arrest sheet at the police station. The simplest mind knows that a case of this kind cannot be made without the names of the prosecuting witnesses and the making of such an arrest would not hold even against an adult. Yet the officer of the law not only arrested this four-year old prisoner and charged him with a crime against the law, but his superior officers on duty allowed him to do this outrageous thing and received his prisoner for an overnight detention

Juvenile Delinquency—1928.

Illinois.

ARE WE BEING CHEATED?

Anyone who takes occasion to visit the juvenile court cannot help noticing that very few if any colored dependent children are ever placed in homes by the court authorities. Caucasian children of all nationalities are brought before the bar and placed in any one of a number of public or private institutions where they may be assured proper care and an opportunity to develop into useful citizens. Colored children hardly ever appear in the court except as criminals.

The reasno for this state of affairs, according to a woman officer familiar with the affairs of the juvenile court, is not that there are no colored dependents. There are more dependents among the colored people, perhaps, than among any other group in the city. But there is no place to put the colored dependents, and so, instead of being assigned to homes, they are put on probation and allowed to get along as best they can.

This is an unfortunate situation and one against which every black citizen of Chicago should protest. There are at least two homes for dependent children in Chicago that draw a large part of their support from public funds, and we should insist that colored children be admitted to these institutions on an equal basis with white. There is no reason why Caucasion children should have access to all the institutions in the city while the colored child has to depend on the free-heartedness of private individuals, or continue as best he can in his unfavorable envirnment.

Colored people pay taxes into the city treasury and no institution that fosters race prejudice and discrimination should be allowed to draw one penny from the public funds.

Juvenile Delinquency - 1928

Kentucky

Parole Officer

10/13/2

MRS. LAVENIA GIBSON

Of 3100 Grand avenue, Louisville, Ky., who is parole officer for Louisville and Jefferson County, Ky. She is also secretary and treasurer of the Allen Management Corporation, owners of the Allen Hotel, 2516 W. Madison street, Louisville's finest colored hostelry

Juvenile Delinquency - 1928.

Louisiana.

TIMES-PICAYUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

MAY 27 1928

NEGRO DELINQUENTS' HOME IS ENDORSED

(By The Associated Press)

Alexandria, La., May 26.—At a meeting held here at the Chamber of Commerce today, a movement to establish a state reform school for incorrigible and delinquent negro boys was endorsed. The movement originated with the Negro State Teachers' Association in 1927 and has received the endorsement of various judges in Louisiana, as well as chambers of commerce and the Louisiana Federated Women's Clubs.

A committee was appointed to draft a bill for establishment of an industrial home for them. The committee members are: Judge C. Culpepper, Judge L. L. Hooe, Judge Julius Nachman, Judge H. H. White, District Attorney Cleveland Dear and City Attorney S. L. Hickey.

Alexandria, La., Town Talk
Saturday, May 19, 1928

Lafargue Requests Reform School for Negro Juveniles

(By Associated Press Over Special Legislative Wire)

BATON ROUGE, La., May 17.—The Legislature will be asked to provide a reform school for negro juveniles it was learned here from a letter received from J. B. Lafargue, of Alexandria, president of the Louisiana Colored Teachers' Association.

The letter sought the endorsement of the Baton Rouge Chamber of Commerce. The matter was referred to the legislative committee without action.

At the present time, it was pointed out in the letter, there is no provision made for the care of delinquent negro children and negro delinquents are made more of a menace because there is no place to care for them.

Many parts of the State, including the City of Baton Rouge, it is observed, have a great number of negro boys needing some confinement, but the law does not permit them to be sent to prison and there is no reform school.

TIMES-PICAYUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

MAY 24 1928

NEGRO DELINQUENTS' HOME PROPOSED

Plans to Be Discussed at Alexandria Mass Meeting

Alexandria, La., May 23. -- The question of the establishment of an industrial school for delinquent negro children will be discussed at a conference which has been called to meet here Saturday at 10 a. m. The conference has been called by George C. Merkel, secretary-manager of the Alexandria Chamber of Commerce. Mrs. Ed Adrion, civic and welfare worker of this city, it is understood, will present to the conference the draft of a proposed legislative act, the endorsement of which she hopes to secure from the meeting. The plan for the establishment of this school is being advocated by Professor J. B. Lafargue, principal of the Peabody school of Alexandria and president of the Colored State Teachers' Association.

Paul Sippel, vice-president of the Louisiana Railway and Navigation Company, has denied the rumor that the L. R. and N. shops in Pineville are to be moved to Shreveport. This denial by Mr. Sippel was contained in a letter written to George C. Merkel, secretary-manager of the Alexandria Chamber of Commerce, in reply to a communication addressed to him by the local commercial secretary, making inquiry about the rumored removal.

The commission council of Alexandria Tuesday received bids for the paving of Polk street from Bolton avenue to Chester street. C. A. DeJersey of Shreveport, with a price of $1.20 a square yard, was the only bidder. This bid was referred to Commissioner Bringhurst for comparison. An ordinance was introduced, which will lie over for final passage at a subsequent meeting, providing for the paving with concrete of Fisk street from Second to Fourth street. An ordinance was adopted accepting the paving of Cook avenue by B. J. Carbo.

A resolution was adopted ratifying the action of the mayor in purchasing the right of way for the opening of Fourth street across Bayou Rapides, through North Alexandria.

Juvenile Delinquency-1928.

Mississippi.

Hattiesburg, Miss., American

Hattiesburg, Miss., American

FEB 29 1928

FEB 29 1928

PROVISION FOR NEGRO DELINQUENTS

Representative Leon Hendrick of Hinds and Senator Homer Casteel of Madison each have introduced in House and Senate identical bills empowering and instructing the board of trustees of the State Industrial and Training School to establish a negro branch at least 10 miles from the white school at Columbia. The bill authorizes the trustees to accept donations of land or money, and to choose the best available site for this sorely needed institution. Judges are authorized to commit juvenile delinquents among the colored race to this school under the existing rules and regulations provided for the Columbia institution.

Common sense and fair play combine to urge adoption of this plan which has the active support of the governor and a band of prominent white women led by Mrs. J. Morgan Stevens, Mrs. Charlton H. Alexander and Mrs. David M. Key. Half of Mississippi's population is black. Approximately three-fourths of the inmates of the state penitentiary belong to the negro race. This does not necessary mean that this race is particularly subject to criminal tendencies but rather that ignorance, poverty, inferior living standards and those other environmental elements that contribute to crime are pulling the negroes down. Certainly the state should do everything possible both to remove the active causes of crime and also to reform potential criminals. If there are more negroes in our jails and on our penal farms than whites, it logically follows that there is greater need for an industrial and training school for negro youths of criminal tendencies.

Negro women of Mississippi have labored long and patiently to raise sufficient money to buy a site for such an institution. The colored women's federated clubs now own several hundred acres northwest of Clinton in Hinds county, where a negro school was located shortly after the Civil War. They offer this land to the state and humbly petition help for backward and immoral members of their race.

The existing board of trustees will have charge of the new institution. The appropriation necessary to start this school will be relatively small. The need is certainly great. The legislature should pass the pending bill without delay and begin this great project in human reclamation.

Straw votes show which way the wind blows But in most parts of this country the winds are variable.

AMERICAN

Hattiesburg Miss.

FEB 29 1928

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"Cracker" Senator Runs True To Form

4/7/28

JACKSON, Miss., April 5.—(A. N. P.)—During a debate in the State Legislature over an appropriation to create a training school for delinquent Negro youths, advocated by the Woman's Clubs of the state and the Y. M. C. A., Senator Young of Aberdeen County who violently opposed the bill, said, "The best education for a Negro is to place him between a plow handle and make a hoe hand of him," closing with the statement, "that the more you educate a Negro the more trouble you will have with him."

While no appropriation was made by the Legislature an enabling act was passed authorizing the trustees of the Mississippi Industrial Training School to accept donations of land or money for a Negro training school. It is said the Negroes of Mound Bayou are ready to donate $10,000 if the proposed school was named after Isaiah Montgomery, a Negro political leader of reconstruction days.

Juvenile Delinquency - 1928.

New York.

$72,000 FOR N.Y. JUVENILES

Rockefeller Provides For Recreation For Race Children

IN HARLEM SECTION

Special to Journal and Guide

New York, June 27—As the result of a grant of $72,000 from John D. Rockefeller jr., first steps will be taken immediately toward a program to correct the conditions contributing to the high degree of juvenile delinquency and ill-health in Harlem and the Columbus Hill District, it is announced today by William Hodson, Executive Director of the Welfare Council.

Mr. Rockefeller's gift will be used in two projects; the establishment of a children's recreation center and non-commercial cafeteria in the Utopia Children's House to provide hot lunches for the children of this community, where a large proportion of the mothers are employed away from home throughout the day, and the establishment of a community center for the Columbus Hill District in the Henrietta School Building of the Children's Aid Society at 224 West 63rd street. The projects will be administered by the Children's Aid Society with the assistance of an advisory committee from the Harlem and Columbus Hill communities. The center in each case will be under the direction or a Negro.

Delinquent Children

The plans for these projects and the grant from Mr. Rockefeller are the direct outgrowth of the study of "Delinquent and Neglected Negro Children in New York City" conducted last fall by a joint committee representing some thirty social agencies in cooperation with the Urban League and the Women's City Club. This study revealed that the number of mothers forced to abandon home duties for outside work is four to five times as great among Negroes as among the white population; that the proportion of delinquent and neglected children is four to six times as great among Negroes as among the white population; and that the family life of the Negro was being broken up by overcrowding, rent exploitation and the lack of non-commercial recreational facilities.

The Welfare Council accordingly appointed a committee of representatives from the many organizations seeking relief for Harlem and the Columbus Hill District.

Silks And Lights Blamed For Harlem Girls' Delinquency

NEW YORK CITY.—Silk and electric lights are the chief contributory factors to delinquency of girls in Harlem, according to Mrs. Elizabeth Mayfield, who for a year has acted as "big sister" in the Women's Day Court.

122 Delinquents

There are about 122 delinquent girls on probation who report to Mrs. Mayfield each week between 5:30 and 8 o'clock on Tuesdays. Most of these girls are from the South, she says. In some cases these girls have come to live with friends whose character was above reproach back home, but who have succumbed to evil influences in Harlem.

This the girls did not know until they found themselves a victim of the unwholesome environment. Mrs. Mayfield suggested the need of an opportunity home where first offenders could be given a chance.

Blood Tests

All girls arrested are fingerprinted, give na blood test and put with habitual criminals under the present system. Many of these girls, Mrs. Mayfield says, are not necessarily immoral.

The New York Federation of Women's Clubs is conducting a campaign to establish an institution in Harlem similar to the Florence Crittenton Home.

Among the out-of-town leaders helping in the campaign are Mrs. Alice Dunbar Nelson. Officers are Julia P. H. Coleman, president; Lezie Wheeler, vice president; Ella Land, second vice president; Nellie B. Eofthouse, secretary, and Marietta Critchlow, treasurer.

NEW YORK TIMES

JUL 11 1928

...tment of Delinquents.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is gratifying to note that our city has done such a good job in welcoming distinguished guests, but when I read Mr. Whalen's letter to Mayor Walker itemizing the $200,000 spent on welcomes since Jan. 1, 1926, with the season just opening for fliers, &c., I wonder if we should be proud of that investment in good-will when I think of our failure to invest in other things more needed.

In 1924 the Children's Village at Dobbs Ferry was closed to negro boys, leaving the House of Refuge on Randall's Island as the only place available for sending delinquent colored Protestant boys. To Randall's Island are sent only the hardened type of juvenile delinquents. Accordingly, some Judges unwilling to hazard the career of a boy between 10 and 14 frequently change the charges from delinquency, where the offense is not serious and only slight institutional care is needed, to neglect, and commit the boy to the Colored Orphan Asylum, thereby subjecting actual neglected children to the influence of delinquents.

Contrasting such a situation with the expenditure of $200,000 welcoming persons to our city, and realizing the subsequent cost to the city for failing to correct the criminal tendencies of these future citizens, it would appear that we might well devote at least half of the amount, $100,000, to the establishment of an institution whereby these semi-delinquent children might be saved to society and the future development of our city.

DEAN S. YARBROUGH.
Industrial Secretary, Brooklyn Urban League.
Brooklyn, N. Y., July 6, 1928.

HERALD

DEC 16 1928

Leaders Study Social Problem Among Negroes

Committee Picked by Welfare Council Will Try to Abate Neglect of Juvenile

Institution Is Lacking

No Place to Send Boys Who Are Under 12 Years of Age

The Welfare Council of New York City, 151 Fifth Avenue, announced yesterday that a permanent committee on social problems among Negroes, made up of members of both white and Negro races, had been appointed to coordinate the work of various agencies engaged in welfare work among the Negro population of New York, and to plan a unified social program for Harlem and other sections where there is an extensive Negro population.

Appointment of this committee, it was explained by William Hodson, executive director of the council, grew out of a special study of neglected and delinquent Negro children, which revealed that the proportion of Negro juveniles brought before the Children's Court is more than twice that of delinquent white children.

Among the members of the permanent committee are:

Dr. Haven Emerson
Homer Folks
Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson
George J. Hecht
Mrs. Arthur Holden
Clarence H. Kelsey
Mrs. Charles P. MacLean
William Church Osborn
Mrs. Willard Parker jr.
Miss Rachel H. Powell
Wilson M. Powell
Mrs. Joseph M. Proskauer.
William Jay Schieffelin
Mrs. Fred M. Stein
Elizabeth Walton
Paul M. Warburg
Mrs. Ira S. Wile
Mrs. William G. Wilcox
Mrs. Hollingsworth Wood
Dr. Payton Anderson
Mrs. Eddie Aspinall
A. A. Austin
Mrs. Bessye Bearden
Rev. Shelton H. Bishop
Mrs. Roscoe C. Bruce
Dr. Lisle Carter
Sidney Christian
Rev. A. C. Garner
Rev. William L. Imes
William Kelley
John E. Nail
Dr. Godfrey M. Nurse
Rev. S. C. Powell
Mrs. Albert S. Reed
Mrs. E. P. Roberts
Rev. J. W. Robinson
Mrs. Smith Alford
William H. Baldwin
Mrs. E. F. Horne
Dr. H. H. Proctor
Mrs. P. A. Wallace

One of the objectives of the new committee, it was suggested, may be to work for a new state institution for delinquent boys, suitable for those under twelve years of age.

At present there is no institution where young Negro boys may be sent, a fact which is well known among the delinquents of Harlem, it was asserted by Mr. Hodson, who quoted Dr. Charles H. Johnson, director of the State Department of Charities.

NEW YORK TIMES

DEC 16 1928

COMMITTEE TO STUDY NEGRO DELINQUENCY

Welfare Council ...nts Board to Find Remedies Affecting Youth of Race.

As a result of a study of delinquent negro children which revealed that the percentage of them brought before Children's Court was twice that of the white children, the Welfare Council of New York City has appointed a permanent Committee on Social Problems to study conditions in the sections of the city from which they come. Representative persons of both races are on the committee.

Among the facts disclosed at the first meeting of the committee was that the proportion of negro mothers forced to be away from their homes was much larger than in any other racial group in the city. Consequently a large number of children have the entire day to themselves, with no restriction upon their activities. In such homes children often cannot enter their apartments until the parents have returned from work.

Certain members of the committee pointed out the need of a new State institution for delinquent boys, declaring that the House of Refuge on Randall's Island had established a rule against admission of negro youths under the age of 12. As a result there is no place to send the delinquent and he must be placed on probation. The boys know this and stand in no fear of arrest, it was said.

The personnel of the committee includes Dr. Haven Emerson, Welfare Council; Homer Folke, State Charities Aid Association; Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mrs. Joseph M. Proskauer, William Church Osborn, Paul M. Warburg, representing Tuskegee Institute; Mrs. Ira S. Wile, Columbus Hill Day Nursery; the Rev. Shelton H. Bishop, St. Philip's Church the Rev. A. C. Garner Grace Congregational Church, and Dr. H. H. Proctor, Brooklyn Urban League.

NEW YORK HERALD

JUL 13 1928

Needed Investments

What a Free-Spending City Cannot Afford to Buy

To the New York Herald Tribune:

It is quite gratifying to note that our fair city has done such a good job in welcoming distinguished guests, but when I read Mr. Whalen's letter to Mr. Walker itemizing the $200,000 spent on welcomes since January 1, 1926, with the season just opening for flyers, etc., I wonder if we should be proud of that investment in good will when I think of our failure to invest in other things more needed.

In 1924 the Children's Village at Dobbs Ferry was closed to colored boys, leaving the House of Refuge on Randall's Island the only place available for sending delinquent colored Protestant boys on the congregate plan with dormitories and cells. To Randall's Island are sent only the hardened type of juvenile delinquents. Accordingly some judges, unwilling to hazard the career of a boy between ten and fourteen, frequently change the charge from delinquency, where the offense is not serious and only slight institutional care is needed, to neglect and commit the boy to the Colored Orphan Asylum, thereby subjecting actual neglected children to the influence of a delinquent.

Contrasting such a situation with the expenditure of $200,000 welcoming persons to our city and realizing the subsequent cost to the city for failing to correct the criminal tendencies of

these future citizens, it would appear that we might well devote at least half of the amount, $100,000, to the establishment of an institution whereby these semi-delinquent children might be saved to society and the future development of our city.

It is a terrible indictment against a city able to spend $200,000 on welcomes and yet failing to provide sufficient corrective institutions for its future citizens.

DEAN S. YARBROUGH,
Industrial Secretary, Brooklyn Urban League.

Brooklyn, July 6, 1928.

Juvenile Delinquency - 1928. North Carolina.

Troy, Ala., Messenger

FEB 25 1928

BOY, 14, BRINGS NORTH CAROLINA PRISON REFORM

By Henry Lesesne
I. N. S. Staff Correspondent

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 25—Youthful Alfred Denton, 14-year-old confessed slayer who killed T. O. Tant, Nash County farmer, in an outburst of puerile passion, is credited with being instrumental—unintentionally—in bringing about a prison reform in North Carolina.

The unschooled little boy caused a problem for the presiding judge and state officials when it came to a method of punishment for so young a killer, and as a result all youths under 16 years of age are being taken from the state prison and the county road camps.

Following the wide publicity which was identified with the case at the time when the presiding judge sentenced Denton to serve a term in state prison, Governor McLean intervened and sent the slayer to one of the state's training schools for boys, after he had placed Denton under care of state hospital authorities for mental observation.

It was brought to the governor's attention that there were other youths under 16 years of age in the state prison and in the convict camps, and the governor now has Edwin B. Bridges, pardon commissioner, looking into every case in which the prisoners are believed to be under that age.

Results of the governor's move first became apparent here when he issued a commitment removing Pink Conner, a prisoner in his teens, from the Pitt County road gang to the Stonewall Jackson Training School for Boys.

At the same time it was learned that the pardon commissioner under instruction of the governor, was investigating a batch of other cases, in which the felons are under the age of 16.

All the convicts found under 16 years old will be sent to training schools in the state, it was announced, the white youths being sent to the Stonewall Jackson Training School or the East Carolina Training School and the negroes to the Negro Industrial School at Goldsboro.

Senator D. I. Walsh proposes rules amendment aimed at lobby ists.

Juvenile Delinquency

Henderson, N. C., Dispatch
Monday, April 16, 1928

POINTS TO RESULT OF WELFARE WORK

Mrs. Johnson Tells County Workers at Winston Meet of Achievements.

Winston-Salem, April 16.—The accomplishments of hte State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, which heads up the welfare program of North Carolina, was reviewed before the State Association of County Superintendents of Public Welfare in session here today, by Mrs. Kate Burr Johnson, State commissioner of public welfare. She praised the officers for their efficient work and called on them to make even greater progress than has been made in the last decade.

"Our problm is not only to take care of the unfortunate classes of our population; but it is to work to prevent delinquency, sickness, poverty and other social ills," Mrs. Johnson said. "In short, if we do our work well, we shall do away with the necessity for our jobs."

"In the last ten years the State's program has grown until we have 54 counties organized for welfare work with county welfare superintendents, although in 1918 only one county, Forsyth, had such an officer," she said.

"You have seen the work accomplished through the Mothers' Aid funds, set aside by the State and the 75 counties participating, to help keep together families deprived of the father's support," said Mrs. Johnson, in calling attention to the fact that 633 families, including 2,532 children, have been helped since the fund was started in 1923. Among other accomplishments she mentioned the enabling act, making it possible for groups of counties to establish district hospital homes for the aged and infirm, changes in the adoption law, putting the State Prison on an appropriation basis, abolition of dark cells and corporal punishment for State prisoners, and laws for better classification of prisoners.

"Since 1918 the State has increased the capacity of all institutions for defectives, delinquents and dependents," said Mrs. Johnson. "The Morrison Training School for Negro boys has been opened and more recently the Eastern Carolina Training school for boys at Rocky Mount. The last General Assembly also established the farm colony for women offenders and gave a small appropriation to the school for delinquent negro girls, which the State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs has established at Efland.

Charlotte, N. C., News
Saturday, November 3, 1928

Juvenile Work Summarized In North Carolina

Necessity of Trained Welfare Superintendent for Each County Is Pointed Out.

Raleigh Bureau of The News
Sir Walter Hotel

Raleigh, Nov. 3.—In 47 counties there have been 18,721 cases of juvenile delinquency, dependency and neglect during the past two years, according to reports made by superintendents of public welfare to Mrs. Mary Camp Sprinkle director of county organization for the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare. Two-thirds of these cases were of juvenile delinquency and the others were instances in which the surroundings of the child were so bad that they would probably have led to delinquency. Helping to give such children a chance is one of the important "preventive" activities of the juvenile court and the welfare agent, according to Mrs. Sprinkle.

More than half of the cases, or 58 per cent, were adjusted by the welfare officer without taking the child into court and starting a court record. Most of these were adjusted through family rehabilitation, temporary supervision, recreation, and various other activities.

Forty-one per cent of the total number, of 7,705 cases, were handled officially by the courts. Of this number 2,565 were placed on probation under the supervision of the county superintendent of public welfare; 1,267 were placed in foster homes; 1,203 in institutions, and 2,670 were dealt with in various other ways, depending on the nature of each case.

Of those sent to institutions, some were sent to the Caswell Training School; others placed in orphanages or sent to the Children's Home Society for placement in foster homes; and others were committed to detention homes, the Jackson Training School, the Eastern Carolina Training School for Boys Samarcand Manor for Girls, Morrison Training School for Negro Boys and Efland for negro girls.

In commending on these reports Mrs. Sprinkle said: "In counties in which the judge of the juvenile court realizes the importance of his work with juvenile and has the assistance of a county superintendent of public welfare who is a trained social worker, the court is able to function very satisfactorily. The court is seriously handicapped in a county that does not have a trained superintendet of public welfare to do follow-up work.

Hickory, N. C., Record
Tuesday, November 6, 1928

DIRECTOR JUVENILE COURT MAKES REPORT

Have Been 18,721 Cases Reported In 47 Counties The Last Two Years

RALEIGH, Nov. 6—(AP)—There have been 18,721 cases of Juvenile delinquency, dependency and neglect reported from the 47 counties haveing full-time superintendents of public welfare during the past two years, Mrs. county organization for the state Mary Camp Sprinkle, director of board of Charities and public welfare announced today.

Two-thirds of these cases, Mrs. Sprinkle said, were of juvenile delinquency, and the other were instances in which the surroundings of the child were so bad that they would probably have led to delinquency. Helping give such children a chance, she said, is one of the important "preventive" activities of the juvenile court and the welfare agent.

Of the cases reported, 58 per cent were adjusted by the welfare officer without taking the child into court and starting a court record. Most of these were adjusted through family rehabilitation, temporary supervision, recreation and various other community activities.

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Of these sent to institutions, some were sent to the Caswell Training School, others placed in orphanages committed to dentention homes Jackson Training School, The Eastern Carolina Training School for boys Samarcand Manor for girls, Morrison Training School for Negro Boys, and Efland School for Negro Girls.

"In counties in which the judge of the puvenile court realizes the importance of his work with juveniles has the assistance of a county superintendent of public welfare who is a trained social worker, "Mrs. Sprinkle said, "The court is able to function very satisfactorily. The court is seriously handicapped in a county that does not have a trained superintendent of public welfare to do folow-up work.

"Many delinquent boys and girls," she added, "who are out on parole or probation today in counties having no trained worker do not have adequate supervision. They are told to keep out of bad company and given a few other instructions, but nothing is done in a constructive way to help them go straight. It would be impossible for the clerk of court, acting as a juvenile judge, to make investigations into the child's home surroundings and to properly supervise al the cases of juvenile delinquency that come before him. Besides the clerk of court who serves as part time juvenile judge, the minimum staff for any juvenile court, no matter how small the population of the county, should be a trained worker to act as chief probation officer and a number of volunteer workers to serve as assistants."

NEWS

Goldsboro, N C

NOV 17 N.C.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

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Two-thirds of these cases, Mrs. Sprinkle said, were of juvenile delinquency, and the other were instances in which the surroundings of the child were so bad that they would probably have led to delinquency. Helping to give such children a chance, she said, is one of the important "preventive" activities of the juvenile court and the welfare agent.

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Of those sent to institutions, some were sent to the Caswell Training School, others placed in orphanages, committed to detention homes, Jackson Training School, the Eastern Carolina Training School for boys, Samarcand Manor for girls, Morrison Training School for negro boys, and Efland School for negro girls.

"In counties in which the judge of the juvenile court realizes the importance of his work with juveniles and has the assistance of a county superintendent of public welfare who is a trained social worker," Mrs. Sprinkle said, "the court is able to function very satisfactorily. The court is seriously handicapped in a county that does not have a trained superintendent of public welfare to do follow-up work.

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Juvenile Delinquency-1928.

Virginia.

NEWS
RICHMOND, VA.

Negro Probation Officer Is Urged

Recommendations made by the Civic Club, an organization of Negro business and professional men, that a Negro probation officer be added to the staff of the juvenile and domestic relations court in Richmond have been approved by Judge J. Hoge Ricks, and at his request Commissioner Frank Bane, of the state board of public welfare, has set Wednesday, Feb. 15, as the date for the examination of all applicants for the position.

The Civic Club offered to supply the funds for the payment of the probation officer's salary for a period of six months at least and urged the appointment of such an officer as a means of rendering better service to the Negro people of the city.

Richmond Probation Officer

W. R. Johnson, after six months trial, sworn in as Richmond, Va.'s first probation officer

Richmond Has A Probation Officer

RICHMOND, VA.—W. R. Johnson after the period of six months trial service has been sworn in as probation officer for colored boys in the Richmond courts. Johnson was one of twenty-five men who took examination for the position and was put to work last March. The judge of the children's and domestic affairs courts provided for six weeks study for Johnson in the New York School of Social Work, granting the leave with pay.

The Civic Club of Richmond created the opening for the new probation officer by putting up salary for the six months of trial service. The officers of the club are C. T. Russell, John T. Taylor, Levi Brown, B. F. Kenny.

Johnson is a former student of Shaw University, a college graduate of Union University, class 1927. He is a native of Oxford, N. C.

Juvenile Delinquency

JUDGE Herbert G. Cochran of the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court speaking to a gathering a few days ago observed that in most instances juvenile delinquency can be traced to the practice of parents in allowing children to roam idly about the streets at any or all hours He urged greater discipline in the home if parental tears are to be spared in later years.

This observation by Judge Cochran, who admittedly is eminently qualified to speak on juvenile delinquency, is getting right back to somewhere about where our grand parents stood on the matter of child rearing. What the judge said is scarcely informative. It is something that parents have known from the beginning of the family circle. But it nevertheless needs repetition again and again and by many more such influential persons as Judge Cochran, for though the people know it to be the truth the average modern parent is either too lazy, indifferent, preoccupied with other things or spineless to make a worthwhile effort to live up to it.

Freedom of youth may be the accepted idea of our modern times, but we are doubtless going too far in that direction. Our ideas of freedom of youth are very closely related with our ideas of freedom of parents. To be free from the care and worry of eternal vigilance over the children parents are excusing much of their own laziness or oftentimes frivolous preoccupation on the freedom of youth idea, which in most cases means license of youth to disrespect counsel and to get into mischief. In fact the freedom that hundreds of our boys and girls of the early teen-age are making use of is nothing less than shocking even to people who make a generous allowance for modernism in folks and things. Petting parties, unchaperoned automobile jaunts, cigarette smoking, sauntering up and down the public streets at midnight hours and playing with bootleg liquor for the daring and thrill of it by girls and boys of tender ages may accord with the ideas of some on the freedom of youth, but we fear that we shall always remain too orthodox to do any other than score it most severely.

Young people can be kept off the streets when not really necessary for them to be out in most cases if the parents will exercise patience and foresight rather than arbitrariness or harshness. In this modern day when there are so many outside attractions it is unfair to expect a child to have any urge to remain at home unless the home is made somewhat entertaining, interesting and companionable. A few good books, music of some kind and some other means for wholesome diversion are possible for even the very modest home, and ought to be there if it houses growing children. But above and beyond this the attitude and temper of the parents will be the controlling factor. Nobody wants to be in a home where there is constant nagging, fault-finding and haranguing.

At any rate it is as Judge Cochran pointed out, too much crime and sorrow are coming to us because of the practice of allowing children too much latitude. Too much of this "youth freedom" is going to be the direct cause of old-age heart breaking, and parents should take the situation in hand early.